



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification: G01M 19/00, G06F 19/00, G08C 17/00, H04Q 9/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/33049 (43) International Publication Date: 08 June 2000 (08.06.2000)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/25407 (22) International Filing Date: 30 November 1998 (30.11.1998) (60) Parent Application or Grant SKF CONDITION MONITORING, INC. [/]; (). LAMBERSON, Roger, E. [/]; (). BARCLAY, John, T. [/]; (). WEI, Jim, Jun [/]; (). NATAUPSKY, Steven, J. ; ().		Published
(54) Title: REMOTE MONITORING OF MACHINE CONDITION VIA PAGE TRANSMITTER OR HUB SATELLITE RECEIVING STATION (54) Titre: CONTROLE A DISTANCE DE L'ETAT D'UNE MACHINE PAR L'INTERMEDIAIRE D'UN RADIOEMETTEUR OU D'UNE STATION DE RECEPTION SATELLITE PIVOT		
(57) Abstract <p>Vibration data is transmitted from a remote site (10) to a monitoring facility (30) using wireless data transmission. In one embodiment, the vibration signal is conditioned and digitized, and information indicative of machine condition is sent via a page transmitter to the monitoring facility (30). In another embodiment, the vibration signal is conditioned and digitized, and machine condition information is sent via satellite to a hub satellite receiving station (20). From the hub satellite receiving station (20), the data are sent to the control facility (30) via the public telephone network.</p> (57) Abrégé <p>Des données de vibration sont transmises depuis un site à distance (10) jusqu'à une installation de contrôle (30) au moyen d'une transmission de données sans fil. Dans un mode de réalisation, le signal de vibration est traité et numérisé et les informations indiquant l'état de la machine sont envoyées par l'intermédiaire d'un radioémetteur à l'installation de contrôle (30). Dans un autre mode de réalisation, le signal de vibration est traité et numérisé et les informations concernant l'état de la machine sont envoyées par l'intermédiaire d'un satellite à une station de réception satellite pivot (20). Depuis cette station (20), les données sont envoyées à l'installation de contrôle (30) par l'intermédiaire du réseau téléphonique public.</p>		

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶:
G01M 19/00, G08C 17/00, G06F 19/00,
H04Q 9/00

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/33049

(43) International Publication Date: 8 June 2000 (08.06.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/25407

(22) International Filing Date: 30 November 1998 (30.11.98)

(71) Applicant: SKF CONDITION MONITORING, INC. [US/US];
4141 Ruffin Road, San Diego, CA 92123 (US).

(72) Inventors: LAMBERSON, Roger, E.; 4455 Rueda Drive, San
Diego, CA 92124 (US). BARCLAY, John, T.; 7421 Linden
Terrace, Carlsbad, CA 92009 (US). WEI, Jim, Jun; 15086
Avenida Venusto #228, San Diego, CA 92128 (US).

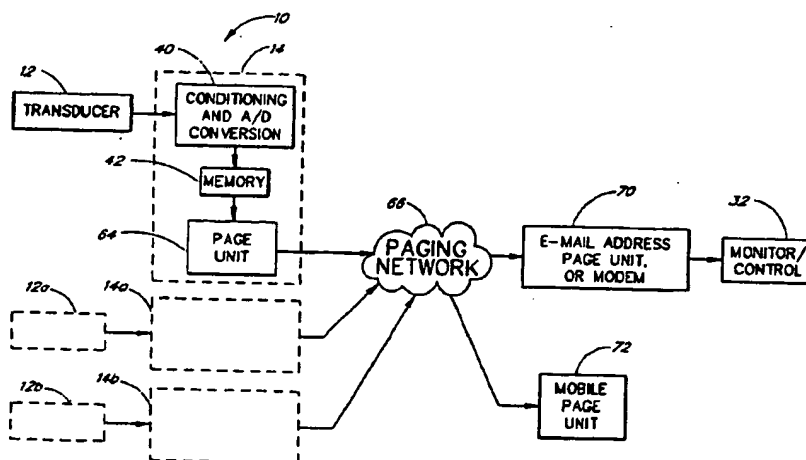
(74) Agent: NATAUPSKY, Steven, J.; Knobbe, Martens, Olson &
Bear, LLP, 16th Floor, 620 Newport Center Drive, Newport
Beach, CA 92660 (US).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,
BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE,
GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent
(GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent
(AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent
(AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,
LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: REMOTE MONITORING OF MACHINE CONDITION VIA PAGE TRANSMITTER OR HUB SATELLITE RECEIVING STATION



(57) Abstract

Vibration data is transmitted from a remote site (10) to a monitoring facility (30) using wireless data transmission. In one embodiment, the vibration signal is conditioned and digitized, and information indicative of machine condition is sent via a page transmitter to the monitoring facility (30). In another embodiment, the vibration signal is conditioned and digitized, and machine condition information is sent via satellite to a hub satellite receiving station (20). From the hub satellite receiving station (20), the data are sent to the control facility (30) via the public telephone network.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BK	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

REMOTE MONITORING OF MACHINE CONDITION VIA PAGE TRANSMITTER OR HUB SATELLITE RECEIVING STATION

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to vibration monitoring sensors and equipment. More specifically, the present invention relates to the remote monitoring of the condition of rotating machinery with vibration sensors when it is difficult or unsafe to retrieve data from the sensors locally.

2. Description of the Related Technology

The need to accurately predict excessive wear, functional abnormalities, or the imminent malfunction of machines such as pumps, turbines, and the like is well known. It has become common to use vibration transducers which convert an operating machine's mechanical vibrations into an electrical signal which can be analyzed for characteristics which indicate abnormal operation or the need for maintenance. It can be appreciated that resources can be more efficiently utilized in manufacturing facilities and other environments when machine failure can be predicted, and the machine fixed or replaced prior to catastrophic failure. Human safety is also improved if the incidence of significant machine malfunction is reduced or eliminated.

Two approaches have been used to generate the vibration data necessary to perform these monitoring functions. In some installations, a portable probe is carried around the facility by facility personnel, and is used to collect vibration data from various locations on the machinery being monitored. These portable probes may include an integral vibration transducer, or may utilize fixed transducers at the points to be measured. Such a system is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,885,707 to Nichol, et al. In the apparatus disclosed by Nichol, a computer interface module is also included for communication of measurement parameters and vibration data between the portable probe and a host computer system at the facility.

An alternative design, one example of which is provided in U.S. Patent No. 5,430,663 to Judd, et al., includes a plurality of fixed transducers connected by a common bus which interfaces with an on-site host computer system.

A variation of these two systems is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,621,263 to Takenaka, et al. In this system, a robot with a non-contact vibration sensor moves throughout the facility, communicating vibration data to a host computer system either with a hard-wired cable connection, or alternatively with a wireless communication link. This robotic device is stated to be especially useful in nuclear power plants, where the use of plant personnel to gather vibration data may expose people to unacceptable hazardous environments.

In all of the above-described systems, however, a locally based vibration monitoring presence is required. In most cases, monitoring personnel collect data at the machines themselves. In some cases, data is routed via communication cable to an on-site host monitoring computer which is itself manned by facility personnel. In many applications, however, it is infeasible to maintain any local presence for the purpose of vibration monitoring. Some pipeline

sections, pumping stations, and the like may include a very small number of machines to be monitored, and be located tens or even hundreds of miles away from a suitable host location. In such situations, equipment is often allowed to run to failure because vibration monitoring to diagnose abnormalities cannot be performed.

There is accordingly a need in the art to provide remote vibration monitoring in a cost effective manner to allow efficient maintenance of such remote machines. To date, no long distance communication method has been considered and applied to this problem. It may be noted that satellite communication techniques have been applied to vibration data gathering in the electric power distribution industry, as is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,029,101 to Fernandes, and in the railroad transportation industry, as is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,433,111 to Hershey, et al. In these fields, however, installation and management of dedicated long distance communication links is often already performed for other purposes, and is also more economically justifiable for a huge number of railroad cars, for example, than when a fairly small number of stationary and remote machine installations must be monitored.

Furthermore, those of skill in vibration data collection and analysis at facilities having stationary rotating machinery are typically not trained or extensively exposed to digital electronics or communications technologies. This general unfamiliarity in the relevant art with the capabilities of these technologies has slowed their application to machine monitoring. In fact, the employment of digital technology in vibration data collection is often resisted as its use is perceived to introduce undesired complexities into facility management. A remote monitoring system should therefore be easy to install and use, and should require a minimum of specialized on-site electronics which must be configured and maintained by process control management.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an efficient and easily managed communication link between a remote stationary machine and a control room having a host control computer system for analysis of machine condition and process control. Most preferably, embodiments of the present invention allow wireless communication between the remote site and the host control facility over communication links supported by an existing infrastructure. This minimizes the amount of communications equipment which must be managed by facility managers, thereby freeing them to concentrate on bearing fault analysis and machine maintenance. In particularly preferred embodiments, a portion of the communication link between the monitored machine and the host control room comprises a paging network.

Thus, in one embodiment, the invention comprises a vibration monitoring system comprising a vibration transducer connected to vibrating machinery, signal conditioning circuitry configured to produce digital data indicative of the condition of the vibrating machinery, as well as a memory storing at least a portion of the digital data. The system may further comprise a page transmitter connected to the memory so as to transmit the digital data to a host computing system for analysis.

The invention also comprises methods of machine monitoring and methods of making vibration monitors. In one embodiment, a method of monitoring the condition of a machine comprises sensing a vibration level of the machine, storing the vibration level in a memory, and sending a page containing data from the memory to a host. In another

embodiment, the invention comprises a method of making a machinery condition monitor comprising connecting a two-way page transceiver to a vibration transducer and connecting a memory to both the vibration transducer and the two-way page transceiver such that vibration data may be stored in the memory and forwarded to a host monitoring system via alphanumeric page messages.

A further embodiment of the present invention comprises a vibration monitoring system including a vibration transducer coupled to a piece of stationary machinery comprising rotating shafts supported in one or more bearings. Proximate thereto, a satellite transmitter is provided which is coupled to the vibration transducer and is configured to transmit vibration data to a satellite. Remote from the transducer is a satellite receiving station configured to receive the vibration data from the satellite. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the satellite receiving station comprises a modem connected to the public switched telephone network, and the vibration data is transmitted to a remote control room via the public switched telephone network.

Additional methods of communicating vibration data are also provided by the present invention. For example, a method of monitoring the condition of a stationary rotating machine is provided by the present invention comprising the steps of coupling a vibration transducer to rotating machinery, conditioning an analog output signal from the vibration transducer to produce a second analog signal indicative of the condition of the rotating machinery, and periodically sampling the second analog signal with an analog to digital converter to produce a set of digital samples of the second analog signal. These digital samples are preferably stored, and then transmitted via satellite to a satellite transmission hub station remote from the rotating machinery. Furthermore, the step of transmitting the digital samples from the satellite hub station to a control room remote from the rotating machinery and the satellite hub station is performed.

These apparatuses and methods thus defined provide high quality vibration data communication links without requiring process control management to develop, install, and maintain an extensive collection of communication equipment.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is an illustration of a communication system connecting a stationary machine being monitored and a control room in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the components of a vibration data communication system in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the components of a vibration data communication system in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of the components of a vibration data communication system in accordance with a third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating a method of vibration data communication which may be implemented with the system illustrated in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating a second method of vibration data communication which may be implemented with the system illustrated in FIG. 4.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying Figures, wherein like numerals refer to like elements throughout. The terminology used in the description presented herein is intended to be interpreted in its broadest reasonable manner, even though it is being utilized in conjunction with a detailed description of certain specific preferred embodiments of the present invention. This is further emphasized below with respect to some particular terms used herein. Any terminology intended to be interpreted by the reader in any restricted manner will be overtly and specifically defined as such in this specification.

Referring now to Figure 1, a communication system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. A piece of machinery 10, a high speed pump for example, is located in a remote region relatively far from the location of facility management personnel. It is accordingly difficult and expensive to send a person to the pump itself to gather vibration data from the pump for evaluating its condition. It can be appreciated of course, that in some installations, along an oil pipeline, for example, several stationary machines (or several installations of groups of machines) may be periodically placed, each remote from one another. In these cases, several or all of the separate machines may require monitoring and periodic maintenance. In the following discussion, an individual installation of rotating machinery 10 is explicitly described, it being understood that the present invention may be utilized in an analogous manner with each additional separate installation.

The stationary machine 10 is provided with a vibration transducer 12 mounted to convert mechanical pump vibrations to an output analog electrical signal. Suitable transducers for this purpose are well known to those of skill in the art. Many standard configurations are described in the Third Edition of ANSI/API Standard 670, dated November 1993, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The transducer interfaces to a signal conditioner 14, which conditions and digitizes the analog transducer output signal as will be described in more detail below with reference to Figures 2 and 3. The digitized data is then preferably transmitted to a satellite 16 with a dedicated dish antenna 18. The dish antenna 18 can comprise a standard Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) dish transceiver or any other satellite transmission antenna. In many applications, antenna size will be an important concern, in addition to cost. Those of skill in the art will be readily able to select an appropriate antenna type for a particular application.

The satellite 16 then retransmits the data to a hub receiver station 20, which includes a satellite receiving antenna 21. In many preferred embodiments of the present invention, the hub receiving station 20 will not need to be controlled or managed by the process control management, as communications services are commercially available to provide such satellite downlinks. This reduces the burden on pump facility management and allows them to concentrate on data analysis and facility maintenance, rather than on the operation and upkeep of a communications system.

5 It can of course be appreciated that the data received by the hub receiving station 20 must be then transmitted to the process control management. In some embodiments of the present invention, process control management is located at the hub receiving station, and no additional communication link is required. In some other embodiments, however, a communication link 22 is preferably provided between the hub receiving station 20 and a control room 30 containing the host monitoring computer system 32. In some applications of the present communication system, facility control and management is at a location remote from both the stationary monitored machine 10 and the hub receiving station 20. The communication link 22 may then advantageously comprise the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 34. The communication link 22 may also comprise a private telecommunications network, and may further include additional satellite links, microwave transmission, etc. As another alternative, the link 22 may comprise a packet switched network such as the Internet. In these embodiments, both the hub receiving station 20 and the control room 30 additionally comprise modems 36, 38 for data communication over the telephone line. Many of the above described embodiments further enhance the advantageous characteristics of the present system in that almost the entire communication link from the machine 10 to the control room 30 is supported by an existing communication infrastructure which is owned and managed by entities outside the process control management.

15 At the control room 30, the vibration data taken by the transducer 12 can be analyzed, and appropriate action according to the results of the analysis are then taken. In one embodiment, two way communication exists between the pump 10 and the control room 30. In this case, the control room 30 can send a command to the pump to shut down if the vibration measurements made by the transducer 12 indicate that bearing failure is imminent. In many cases, commands from the control room 30 will not be necessary, and the vibration data received by the control room 30 will be used to schedule appropriate maintenance procedures when the measured vibration data indicates that such maintenance is required. In some cases, personnel may be dispatched to manually shut down the machine 10 being monitored. The present system therefore incorporates a capacity for remote automatic machine 10 control, as well as increasing the efficiency of manual machine 10 control and maintenance.

25 Preferred components of the vibration data communication system of Figure 1 will now be described with reference to Figure 2. At the site of the stationary machinery 10, a vibration transducer is mounted so as to receive a mechanical acceleration signal from the machine, and translate that into an electrical signal. In typical applications, the transducer 12 comprises a piezoelectric crystal and an integral analog amplifier inside a housing. The transducer will generally also be provided with an output connector for outputting a voltage which varies with the instantaneous acceleration of the point on the machine 10 that the transducer contacts. Of course, the physical nature of the vibration transducer can vary and remain within the scope of the present invention, and the term "vibration transducer" is not hereby limited to any particular construction. Many different transducer configurations and modes of coupling them to stationary rotating machinery are well known. Some are described in the ANSI/API Standard 670-1993 mentioned above, and would be suitable for use with the present invention.

5 The transducer output is connected to an input to conditioning and A/D conversion circuitry 40. This circuitry can be configured to perform a variety of functions. In many applications, the analog acceleration signal is filtered to produce a varying DC voltage or current signal which is representative of the peak or RMS acceleration, velocity, or relative position of the transducer. As is well known to those of skill in the art, a variety of filtering techniques may be used to extract information regarding the performance and condition of the bearings in the stationary machinery 10. The filtered and conditioned signal is then sampled with an A/D converter to produce a series of digitized signal values. Of course, A/D conversion can occur at a rate which varies depending on the frequencies of interest in the signal being sampled. In some applications, the transducer output may be only amplified prior to A/D conversion and not conditioned or filtered. In this embodiment, conditioning and processing can be done at the control room 30. This can allow additional analysis flexibility, as the control room receives raw transducer data, and can process that data in various ways depending on the parameters of interest, recent history of the bearing being monitored, etc. In yet another alternative embodiment, the nature of processing performed by the conditioning and A/D conversion circuitry can be programmed with signals sent from the control room 30 to the remote site 10. In this embodiment, the conditioning circuit 40 may additionally comprise a memory, wherein commands stored in the memory control the particular conditioning function and filtering performed at a given time. Commands may be sent from the control room 30 for storage in the memory, thereby allowing remote control of the conditioning function, filter parameters, etc.

The conditioning and A/D conversion circuit outputs the digital data to an optional memory 42 which may comprise a non-volatile memory and be utilized to store data temporarily prior to transmission over the satellite communication link. The memory 42 may alternatively comprise a FIFO buffer which continually outputs, in real time, vibration data received from the conditioning and A/D conversion circuitry. This vibration data therefore comprises a baseband data stream which is routed to a modulator 44. The modulator 44 uses the baseband signal to modulate a signal for transmission to the satellite 16 at standard uplink frequency bands such as the Ku band.

In some preferred embodiments, additional transducers 12a, 12b and conditioning circuits 14a, 14b, may be provided on the machine 10 being monitored, or on other machines in close proximity to the machine 10 explicitly discussed above. In this case, the digital vibration data from all of the transducers 12, 12a, 12b can be multiplexed prior to modulation and transmission via the satellite link. Alternatively, each transducer/conditioner could include a dedicated satellite antenna for an independent link to the hub receiving station 20.

As was also explained above with reference to Figure 1, the vibration data is transmitted from the satellite 16 to the receiving antenna 21 at the hub receiving station 20. It is there demodulated with a demodulator 50, and the digital data is stored in a memory 52 at the hub receiving station 20. As the hub 20 may be located a substantial distance from the control room 30, a communication link, preferably comprising the public switched telephone network 34, is provided from the hub receiving station 20 to the control room 30. The link through the telephone network can be continuously connected to provide real-time transfer of vibration data to the control room, or the link could be made periodically as the control room desires to receive information. In the latter case, the memory 52 can be used to store the vibration data until

5 it is downloaded to the control room 30 via a telephone connection made between the control room 30 and the hub 20. As mentioned above, the hub 20 and control room 30 may be co-located at the same facility, in which case there is no need to use the telephone network.

10 An alternative embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figure 3. In this embodiment, a satellite link is not necessarily present, but the advantages of the embodiment of Figure 2 are preserved in that the communication link between the stationary machine being monitored 10 and the control room is supported by an existing infrastructure which need not be maintained and managed by the facility personnel who perform the vibration analysis and direct machine 10 operation.

15 The embodiment illustrated in Figure 3 is analogous to that illustrated in Figure 2 in that the transducer 12 is connected to conditioning and A/D conversion circuitry 40, which is in turn connected to the memory 42. The output of the memory 42, however, is input to a modem 60 which transmits directly to a communication network 34. This network 20 34 may comprise a private network, a public cellular telephone network, may include a satellite and/or microwave link, or may be wholly terrestrial. The data is then received by the modem 38 at the control room over a control room 30 connection to the network in a manner similar to that described above with respect to Figures 1 and 2. In effect, the transducer (or the control room) connects to the control room (or the transducer) over the network 34 when vibration data transmission is desired. Of course, this embodiment requires that either terrestrial or satellite cellular telephone service be supported in the area where the stationary machine 10 is located. In this embodiment as well, therefore, communication between the machine 10 and the control room 30 is easily managed and maintained by facility personnel. Facility managers simply connect the transducer 12 to the conditioning/wireless transmission circuit 14, and receive vibration data 25 into the control room 30 from that transducer 12 via a standard telephone line. It will be appreciated by those of skill in the art that many communication protocols may be used with the present invention, including any of a number of switching techniques utilized and proposed for use in telecommunications networks, as well as techniques used in local or wide area computer networks.

30 An additional advantageous wireless communication system for vibration data is illustrated in Figure 4. In this system, the transducer 12 is again connected to conditioning and A/D conversion circuitry 14. A memory 42 is also connected to receive and store vibration data produced by the transducer 12. In this embodiment, the machine being monitored is also advantageously provided with a page unit 64, which may include both a page transmitter circuit and page receiver circuit for two way communication with the host monitoring and control equipment 32.

35 This communication between the machine being monitored and the host computer system 32 in the control room 30 occurs over a paging network 66. A paging network is one which permits the broadcast of brief messages, typically short numeric or alphanumeric strings, to a subscriber of the paging service. The subscriber is often mobile and carries a page receiver only, but this is not always the case. Page networks are created with several features and constraints in mind, and are surprisingly applicable to the distribution of vibration data to remote monitoring facilities, and for the transmission of commands from the remote monitoring facilities to the machine being monitored.

5 Pager system design is tailored to make the local page receivers and transmitters very simple and inexpensive. Another characteristic of typical paging systems is that the portable antenna and associated circuitry is small in size and must be able to function properly regardless of orientation and location. In many cases, the antenna location is inside a structure, vehicle, and/or is held close to a person's body or other object which can interfere with wireless signal reception.

10 5 Page broadcasting systems are designed to provide reliable communication within these constraints on the mobile page units. For example, a large number of distribution antennas are often used in the paging network to maximize signal strength throughout what is often a huge coverage area. In addition, a high signal-to-noise ratio is especially desirable given the limitations of the page receivers. This is generally accomplished by using a relatively low carrier frequency (generally 100-900 Mhz) and a narrow signal bandwidth which limits the data transfer rate considerably. Page data transfer rates are typically 9600 bits per second or less. Thus, a paging system may be generally characterized as a wireless communication system adapted to provide reliable, short duration communication at low data rates, using low cost and often portable message receivers.

15 Although paging networks have been implemented separately from other wireless communication systems such as cellular telephone service, it is likely that more intelligent and flexible communication systems will be widely used in the future. A Personal Communication Services (PCS) system may be deployed which combines many different types of voice and data communication services, including the transmission of page messages. These systems may utilize a high data rate full duplex communication hardware infrastructure for all transmissions. However, even as part of these more comprehensive communication networks, paging retains its character as a simplex or half-duplex form of communication for short strings of data which are broadcast over a given coverage area in which a page receiver is registered.

20 These characteristics of paging networks make them surprisingly suitable for the communication of vibration data in machine monitoring applications. Because page receivers and transmitters are designed to be inexpensive, installation cost as part of a local vibration data collection circuit at a machine can be relatively low. Often, the cost is far less than the cost of route-based manual data collection or the laying of dedicated lines from the machine to host monitoring equipment. Airtime cost is also inexpensive when compared to high data rate, full duplex communication services such as cellular telephone.

25 In a two-way messaging system applicable to the vibration monitoring system illustrated in Figure 4, an outbound message containing vibration data may be sent by the page unit 64 local to the machine being monitored. In many typical page networks 66, this outbound message will be received by one or more network receivers. The message is sent to a central network controller, which determines the message destination. The message is then forwarded to its destination either by land line, microwave repeater, or satellite link, for instance.

30 In the embodiment of Figure 4, the destination 70 is connected to the host monitor/control system 32, where the message is evaluated and analyzed. The page destination 70 may be an e-mail address, a modem connected to the public switched telephone network (PSTN), or another page unit (also preferably also having a page receiver and transmitter) at the control room 30. An alternative or additional destination for the page sent from the page unit 64 may be a mobile page

unit 72. This mobile page unit 72 may be carried by a facility manager or technician that wishes to be kept informed of machine condition when access to the host monitoring system 32 is limited. The mobile page unit 72 may in some embodiments also include page transmission capabilities as well, so that a mobile facility manager or other user can send page messages as well as receive them.

As is common in paging systems, the page message sent by the page unit 64 may be a short alphanumeric message. The page may therefore comprise an overall vibration measurement value, such as an enveloped acceleration measurement. The page message sent from the page unit 64 may also be simply an alarm, indicating that a measurement has been taken which exceeds a programmed threshold. It will be appreciated that the low data rates of typical page systems do not lend themselves to continuous real time transmission of vibration data. However, this is unnecessary in almost all applications, and effective monitoring can be performed with infrequent page communication of short alphanumeric messages. A page length of less than 100 characters, or even less than about 50 characters, is sufficient to transmit a machine or transducer identification and an associated vibration measurement and/or alarm indication. In addition, periodic page transmission fewer than five times per day is usually more than satisfactory for machine monitoring, with once per day being suitable for many applications. As the cost of airtime from a paging network provider may be a significant portion of cost of the system, minimizing page frequency and length also reduces system cost.

In many applications, the data conditioning and paging circuitry 14 will be battery powered. In these cases, it will be appreciated that reductions in energy consumption are desirable. It is advantageous in these instances to provide a battery management circuit which only powers those portions of the circuitry 14 necessary at any one time. Reductions in the number and length of page messages will also enhance battery life. Several variations in operation are possible. For example, the unit may be programmed to power up the data conditioning circuit 40 periodically in order to take a measurement and store the data in the memory 42. Sending a page with the page unit 64 may occur immediately after this data acquisition, or may occur later. As will be explained below with reference to Figure 5, vibration data acquisition and/or transmission may take place in response to a page received from either the host monitoring system 32 or the mobile paging unit 72 if the mobile paging unit has page transmission capabilities.

Advantageous two-way page communication may be implemented with the system illustrated in Figure 4. One embodiment of such a communication method is illustrated in Figure 5. In this method, the system moves from a start block 73 and the communication method is initiated at block 74 with a page from the host 32 to the machine being monitored. At block 75, in response to the page from the host 32, required portions of the vibration data monitoring circuitry at the machine are provided with battery power. These portions may include circuits required for signal acquisition and conditioning and/or page transmission circuitry. At block 78, vibration data is collected, processed, and stored in the memory 42. At block 80, the vibration data stored in the memory 42 is sent to the host 32 in a page message. The communication is then completed as represented by end block 81. In this implementation, data acquisition and transmission is initiated by the original page from the host 32. In other embodiments, data acquisition and transmission may be performed automatically at periodic intervals, rather than being initiated by a page from the host 32.

5 In another alternative embodiment, data acquisition and/or transmission is initiated by a page from the mobile page unit 72 if this page unit 72 has page transmission capabilities. It will also be appreciated that the data acquisition functions and data transmission functions may be performed at separate times, and may also be separately initiated by different page messages.

10 5 Figure 6 illustrates another embodiment of a communication method which may be implemented with the system illustrated in Figure 4. This method begins at a start state 82, and moves to block 83 where vibration data is taken at the machine being monitored, and which may then be stored in the memory 42. As described above, this data acquisition block 83 may be performed automatically at periodic intervals, or may be initiated by a received page message. At block 15 84, the vibration data measurement may be compared to a threshold stored in a memory at the machine being monitored to determine if an alarm condition is present. If not, page transmission may not occur, and the system will move to block 86, where the system waits for the next data acquisition. If the measured vibration value is greater than the threshold, and an alarm condition exists, the page transmitter/transceiver 64 may send an alarm page to a portable pager at block 88. As 20 mentioned above, the portable pager may be worn by a facility manager that is interested in being informed immediately if a machine appears to be operating in a faulty manner.

25 15 The foregoing description details certain preferred embodiments of the present invention and describes the best mode contemplated. It will be appreciated, however, that no matter how detailed the foregoing appears in text, the invention can be practiced in many ways. As is also stated above, it should be noted that the use of particular terminology when describing certain features or aspects of the present invention should not be taken to imply that the broadest reasonable meaning of such terminology is not intended, or that the terminology is being re-defined herein to be restricted to including any specific characteristics of the features or aspects of the invention with which that terminology is 30 20 associated. The scope of the present invention should therefore be construed in accordance with the appended Claims and any equivalents thereof.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A vibration monitoring system comprising:
a vibration transducer connected to vibrating machinery;
signal conditioning and digitizing circuitry connected to said vibration transducer and configured to produce digital data indicative of the condition of said vibrating machinery;
a memory receivably connected to said signal conditioning and digitizing circuitry and storing at least a portion of said digital data; and
a page transmitter connected to said memory and being capable of wirelessly transmitting at least a portion of said digital data using page network frequencies and signaling protocols to a monitoring system for analysis.
2. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 1, additionally comprising a page receiver configured to receive page messages from a page network.
3. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 1, additionally comprising a one-way page receiver remote from said vibration transducer and said monitoring system, wherein said page transmitter is configured to transmit at least a portion of said digital data to said one-way page receiver.
4. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 3, wherein said digital data comprises an indication that said machine is faulty.
5. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 3, wherein said digital data comprises a measured vibration amplitude in a selected frequency range.
6. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 1, additionally comprising a battery connected to provide power to said signal conditioning and digitizing circuit and to said page transmitter.
7. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 6, additionally comprising a power management circuit, wherein said power management circuit connects said battery to at least a portion of said signal conditioning and digitizing circuit and to at least a portion of said page transmitter in response to receiving a page command.
8. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 7, wherein said page command comprises an alphanumeric code.
9. A method of monitoring the condition of a machine, comprising:
sensing a vibration level of said machine;
storing said vibration level in a memory;
transmitting a page signal from said machine, said page containing data from said memory.
10. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page occurs automatically when said vibration level exceeds a threshold.
11. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine occurs automatically at periodic intervals.

5 12. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine occurs less than approximately five times per day.

10 13. The method of Claim 12, wherein said page contains an alphanumeric message of less than approximately 100 characters.

5 14. The method of Claim 12, wherein said page contains an alphanumeric message of less than approximately 50 characters.

15 15. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine is performed in response to sending a page from said host to said machine.

10 16. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine comprises sending said page to an Internet e-mail address.

20 17. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine comprises sending said page to a modem connected to the public switched telephone network.

 18. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine comprises sending said page to a two-way page transceiver.

25 19. The method of Claim 9, wherein sending said page from said machine comprises sending said page to a mobile one-way page receiver.

 20. A method of monitoring the condition of a machine comprising:
 sending a first page message from a host to said machine; and
30 sending a second page message from said machine to said host, said page message containing information indicative of a condition of said machine.

20 21. A method of monitoring machinery condition, comprising:
 carrying a pager; and
35 receiving a page message on said pager, said page message containing information indicative of the condition of said machinery.

25 22. The method of Claim 21, wherein carrying said pager comprises carrying a one-way page receiver.

40 23. A method of monitoring machine condition, comprising:
 providing power to a vibration data acquisition circuit and to a page transmitter in response to a first received page message; and
 sending data from said vibration data acquisition circuit with said page transmitter in response to
30 said first or a second received page message.

45 24. The method of Claim 23 wherein said data comprises an alphanumeric message comprising less than approximately 50 characters.

50 25. A method of making a machinery condition monitor, comprising:
 connecting a two-way page transceiver to a vibration transducer; and

connecting a memory to said vibration transducer and said two-way page transceiver such that vibration data may be stored in said memory and forwarded to a host monitoring system via alphanumeric page messages.

26 A method of monitoring the condition of a machine, comprising the steps of:

coupling a vibration transducer to said machine;

conditioning an analog output signal from said vibration transducer to produce a second analog signal indicative of the condition of said machine;

periodically sampling said second analog signal with an analog to digital converter to produce a set of digital samples of said second analog signal;

processing said digital samples to produce digital data indicative of the condition of said machine;

transmitting at least a portion of said digital data via satellite to a satellite hub station remote from said machine; and

transmitting said at least a portion of said digital data from said satellite hub station to a control room remote from both said machine and said satellite hub station.

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein said step of transmitting said at least a portion of said digital data from said satellite hub station to a control room remote from said machine and said satellite hub station comprises transmitting said at least a portion of said digital data through the public telephone network.

28. The method of Claim 26, additionally comprising the steps of:

comparing said at least a portion of said digital data with a predetermined value in said control room; and

shutting down said machine if said at least a portion of said digital data exceeds said predetermined value.

29. A vibration monitoring system, comprising:

a vibration transducer coupled to a piece of stationary machinery comprising at least one rotating shaft coupled to one or more bearings;

a satellite transmitter coupled to said vibration transducer and configured to transmit vibration data to a satellite; and

a satellite hub station remote from said vibration transducer and configured to receive said vibration data from said satellite and to store said vibration data in a memory at said satellite hub station, said satellite hub station further comprising a modem coupled to a public switched telephone network; and

a control room remote from said satellite hub station, said control room comprising a modem connected to said public switched telephone network so as to receive said vibration data from said memory at said satellite hub station.

30. A vibration monitoring system, comprising:

5 a plurality of stationary machines, each comprising a bearing, wherein at least two of said plurality of stationary machines are remote from one another;

vibration transducers coupled to said at least two of said plurality of stationary machines;

10 satellite transmitters coupled to said vibration transducers and configured to transmit vibration data to a satellite; and

5 a satellite receiving station remote from said vibration transducers and configured to receive said vibration data from said satellite; and

15 a control room remote from said stationary machines and remote from said satellite hub station, wherein said control room comprises host monitoring and control computing facilities configured for vibration data analysis, and wherein said control room receives said vibration data from said satellite hub station.

10 31. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 30, additionally comprising:

20 signal conditioning circuitry and a satellite transmitter coupled to said transducer so as to communicate vibration data to said satellite hub station, and wherein said signal conditioning circuitry is coupled to a memory; and

15 25 a communication link between said control room and said satellite hub station such that vibration data is transmitted to said control room, and commands are transmitted from said control room and are stored in said memory.

30 32. The vibration monitoring system of Claim 31, wherein said commands stored in said memory determine the conditioning function performed by said signal conditioning circuitry.

20 33 A system for monitoring the condition of rotating machinery, comprising:

a plurality of stationary machines, each of said machines comprising a rotating shaft supported on bearings;

35 a plurality of vibration transducers, at least one of which is associated with each of said plurality of stationary machines, and which are configured to produce analog output signals indicative of bearing vibrations;

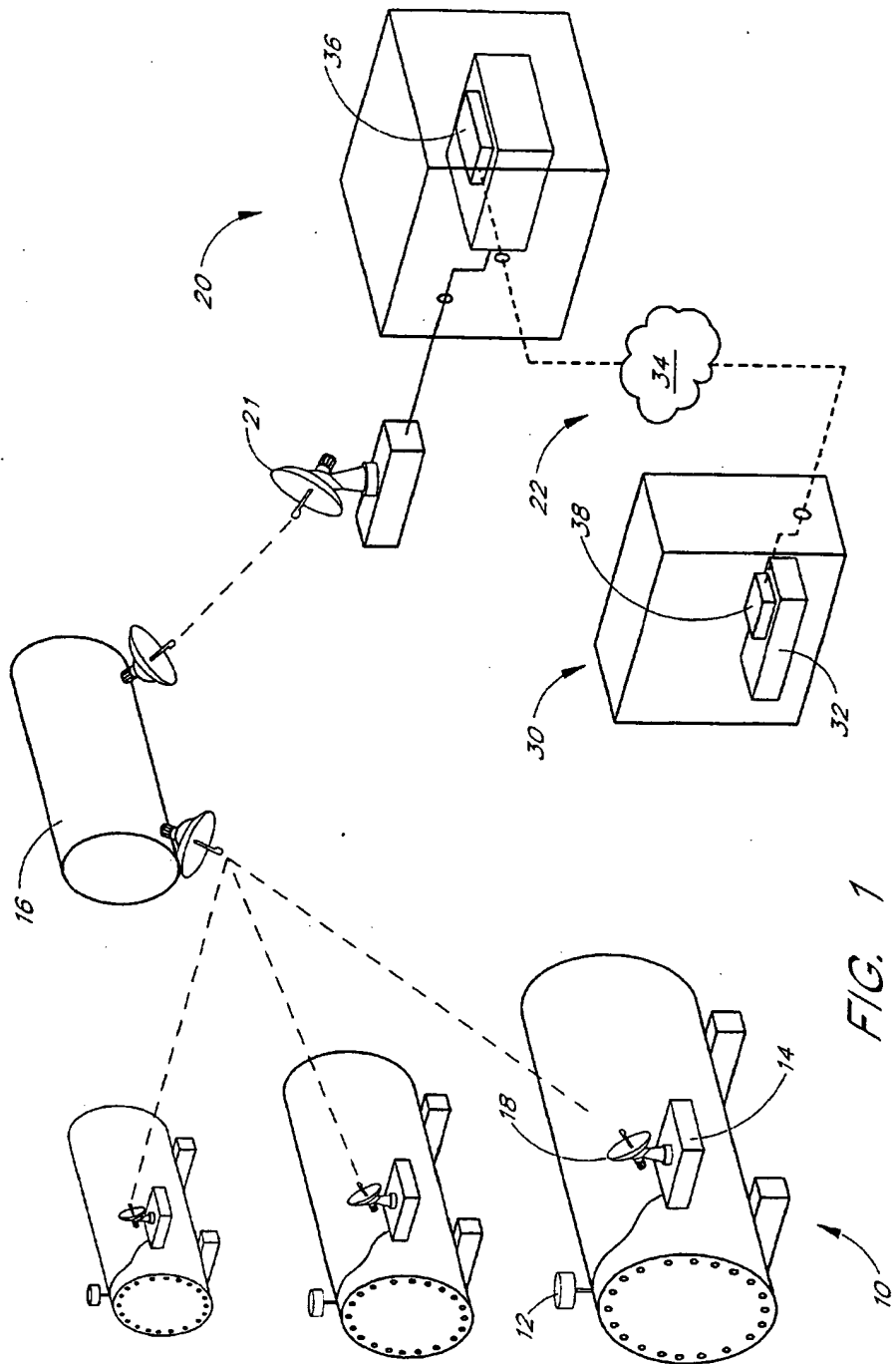
25 a plurality of signal conditioning circuits, at least one of which is associated with each of said plurality of stationary machines, wherein each signal conditioning circuit is configured to condition and digitize said analog output signals from at least one of said plurality of vibration transducers so as to produce a plurality of streams of digital vibration data;

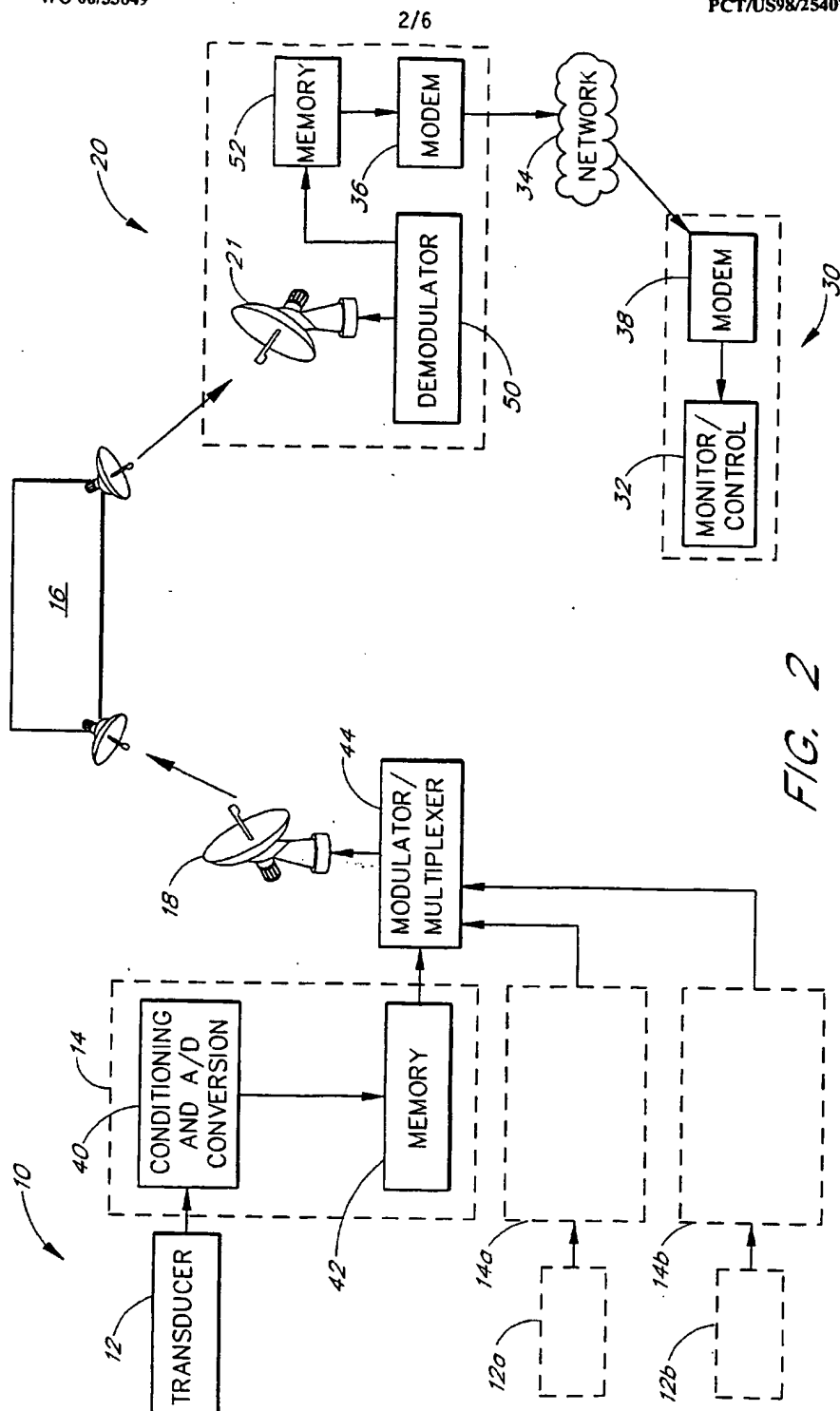
40 a plurality of satellite transmitters, at least one of which is associated with each of said plurality of stationary machines, wherein said satellite transmitters are configured to independently transmit said streams of digital vibration data over a first communication link comprising a satellite communication link;

30 45 a satellite hub station remote from said plurality of stationary machines configured to receive all of said streams of digital vibration data over said first communication link, said satellite hub station comprising a memory for storing said streams of digital vibration data and additionally comprising a first modem for either

continuously or periodically transmitting one or more of said streams of digital data over a second communication link separate from said first communication link; and

a control room remote from both said plurality of stationary machines and said satellite hub station, said control room comprising a second modem configured to receive either continuously or periodically said one or more of said streams of digital data from said second communication link separate from said first communication link, said control room additionally comprising a vibration data analysis system, whereby the condition of said machines may be monitored at said control room remote from said stationary machines.





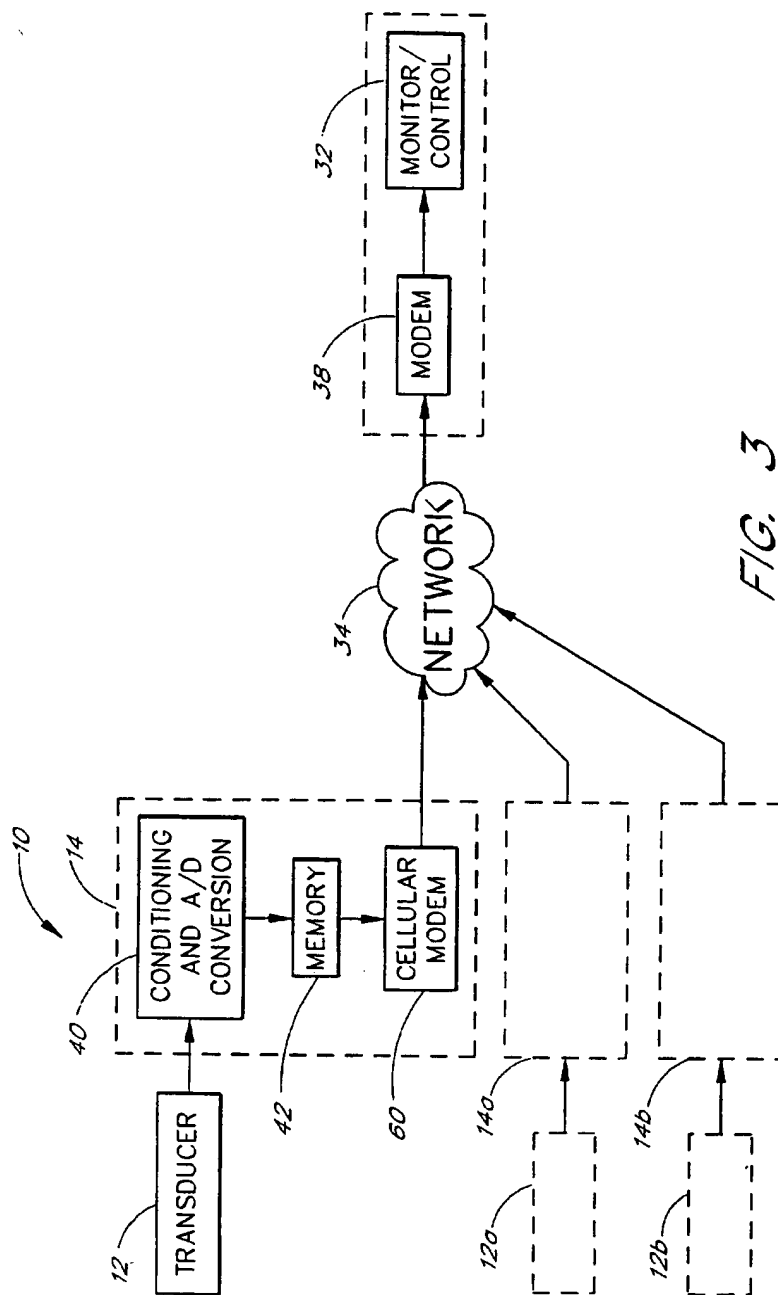


FIG. 3

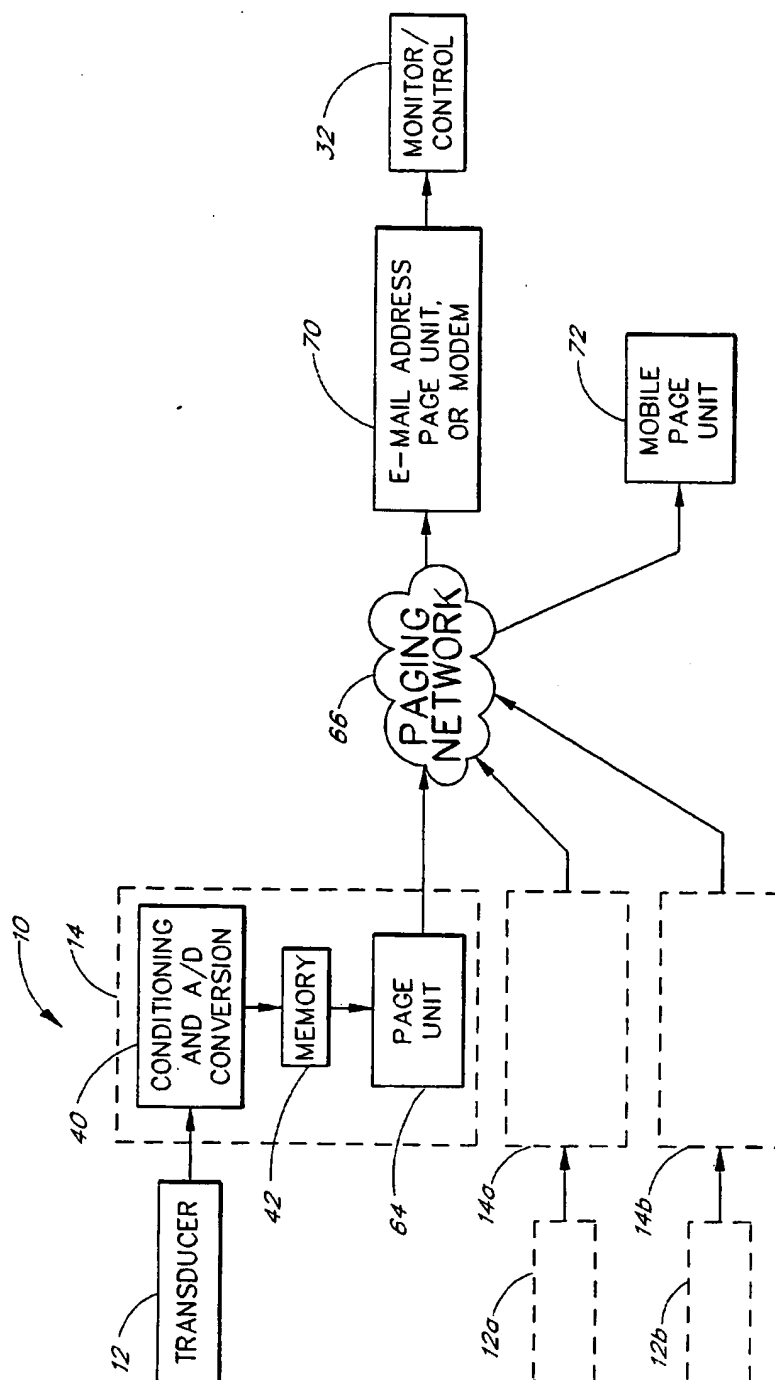
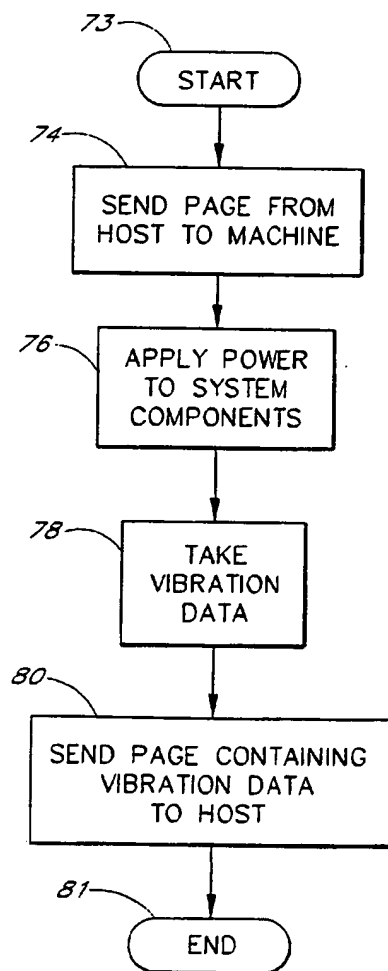


FIG. 4

*FIG. 5*

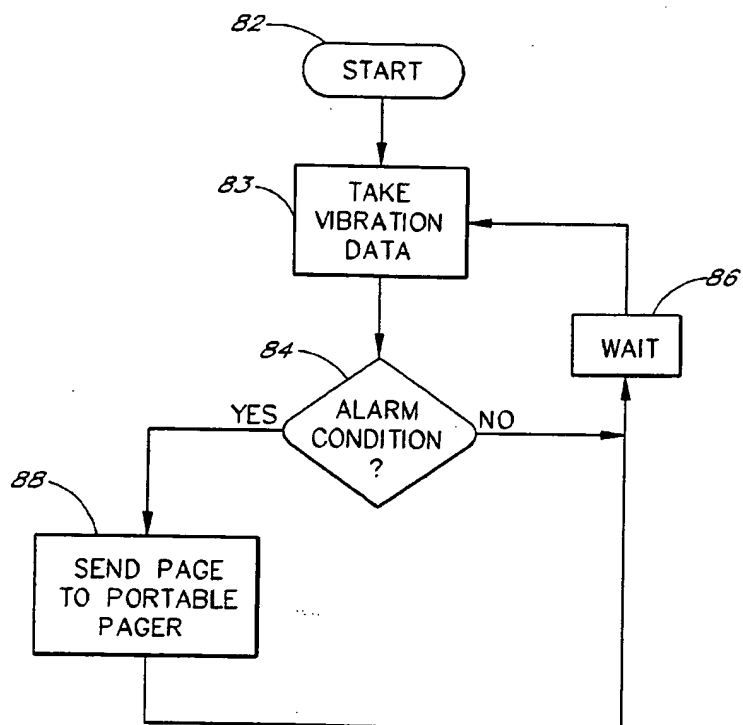


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 G01M19/00 G08C17/00 G06F19/00 H04Q9/00		Int. Application No PCT/US 98/25407
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 G01M G08C G06F H04Q		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 621 263 A (MITSUBISHI) 4 November 1986 cited in the application see column 2, line 10 - line 16; figure 1	
X	WO 97 06499 A (CEDARS-SINAI) 20 February 1997 see page 2, line 13 - line 29 see page 3, line 8 - line 10; figure 1	1,9,20, 23,25
A	US 5 708 964 A (GLENAYRE) 13 January 1998 see column 3, line 27 - line 31; figure 1	1,9,20, 23,25
A	WO 97 35432 A (VISTAR) 25 September 1997 see page 5, line 8 - line 11; figure 1	26,29, 30,33
-/-		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document relating to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "G" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 14 July 1999		Date of mailing of the international search report 21/07/1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Mielke, W

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No
PCT/US 98/25407

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
T	US 5 845 230 A (SKF) 1 December 1998 see figures 1-3	

1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 98/25407

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4621263 A	04-11-1986	JP 60039512 A	01-03-1985
WO 9706499 A	20-02-1997	AU 6691196 A	05-03-1997
		CA 2229199 A	20-02-1997
		EP 0901663 A	17-03-1999
US 5708964 A	13-01-1998	AU 6768796 A	05-03-1997
		WO 9706605 A	20-02-1997
WO 9735432 A	25-09-1997	AU 1918597 A	10-10-1997
		EP 0888690 A	07-01-1999
US 5845230 A	01-12-1998	NONE	